

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, OCT. 28, 1850.

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JOSEPH L. PATTERSON, is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

Arrival of the Steamer Asia—Seven Days Later from Europe.

The steamer Asia arrived at New York on the 23d inst., with Liverpool dates to the 12th, and London to the 11th ult. We extract the following account of her news from the telegraphic dispatch of the Baltimore Sun:

England.
The affairs of England and Ireland remain without any new political feature of moment.

A most considerable storm blowing along the coast of Ireland, for three days, the 5th, 6th, and 7th. Considerable damage was done to shipping.

Another letter has been received from Smith O'Brien, dated 27th February, in which he complains bitterly of treatment he receives at the hands of the Colonial authorities.

France.
From France there is nothing of special moment. A state of general quietude prevails.

Denmark and the Duchies.
The Schleswig Holstein army attempted to take Friderichstadt by storm on the 5th, but were repulsed by the Danes, after bombarding during the preceding day, destroying a large block of houses close to the road. The town was attacked in the evening by two battalions of infantry and a detachment of riflemen. After a desperate struggle, in which both parties must have experienced very heavy losses, the Danes gave way, but only to seek cover of new entrenchments and barricades thrown up in the middle of the town. The resistance which they met with here was so violent and determined, that notwithstanding the exhibition of many lost lives, the Schleswig Holsteiners were compelled to retire from the town at midnight. They afterwards took up a position, and the conflict was to be renewed on the following morning.

The loss sustained by the Schleswig Holsteiners is yet unknown. Both sides behaved extremely well. The Schleswig Holsteiners were in want of friends, and have made most urgent appeals to United Germany.

The state of Germany itself continues to excite great alarm.

It is positive, that a decision, respecting the Holstein question, has been made by England, France, Austria, and the German States, in favor of Denmark; and the Duchies will be informed that they must refrain from hostilities, and await award of intervening parties.

Austria and Prussia.
Austria and Prussia seem upon the verge of an open rupture, and the position of Hesse Cassel and several other of the German States, renders the relations of the great German powers still more precarious.

Germany.
Accounts from Cassel, to the 6th, state that Haynau and his assistant First Baron have been placed under arrest. Haynau was quite astonished when the authorities told him that he was arrested, and the decree issued by the Civil Court. The Austrian butcher called upon the troops there, who attempted his arrest, but they replied that they dare not violate the law. He was arrested for persecuting the press, the editor of one of which, a Doctor Galkner, having resisted, was carried off to prison.

Spain.
We have Madrid journals of the 4th. It is said to be the intention of government to modify the tariff. The journals state that Gen. J. Concha's departure from Cadix, en route for Cuba, is fixed for the 5th. Vanues and De Camp go with him.

Holland.
The opening of the Assembly of the States in General took place at the Hague on the 7th inst. His Majesty pronounced the customary speech on the occasion.

A Mistake.—This Haynau is only a brother to the HAYNAU known as the Austrian Butcher.—[JOURNAL.]

THE MARKETS.
LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12.—Cotton.—The cotton market during the past week has not been affected by the news received from America and Asia. The week's transactions amount to 43,460 bales. Prices remain precisely the same as quoted by the previous steamer.

Advices from Havre note the cotton market as languid.—Very ordinary selling at 115.

A telegraphic dispatch from Glasgow notes the market as quiet but steady, and prices unchanged.

The Northern waterways places are becoming decidedly unpopular. At present, average American brings 23 to 24s. per bbl.; our, of all sorts, 19 to 22s. American white wheat 6s. 5d. to 6s. 5d. per bushel. Indian corn is in moderate request at 20 to 22s. per cwt. of 48 lbs.

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All descriptions of Coffee were firm at previous quotations.

Rice.—Sales of Carolina at 22 to 23s.; American 19 to 20s. Tobacco was in active demand, and prices gradually trending in favor of buyers.

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IMPORTANT FROM THE HARTMAN EMBROIDERY.—We have received private advices from Fort on the 20th ult., which indicate a wave of extermination between the Haytiens and Dominicans on that beautiful island. We learn that the armistice between Souleouque and the Dominicans was to expire on the 30th, and that Souleouque was collecting an army to renew the war. Without our interposition, the Haytiens will attempt a bloody massacre of the Dominicans. The war is to commence after one month's notice from the expiration of the armistice. Our commercial agents have no authority to interfere.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—The cave recently discovered near Madison, Wisconsin is supposed to extend under the greater part of Dane and Iowa counties. An exploring party lately passed five days in examining it. They passed over and among large masses, which proved to be lead ore of fine quality, spreading over an extent of three miles. They found also fine copper ore, and eleven pounds of native silver. Crystals, stalactites, incrustations, &c., were abundant, and there were several lakes of water, which were contained in a canoe, and found to be thirty seven feet deep.—[Economist.]

From the New York Merchants' Day Book, Oct. 15.

New York Merchants and the South—Their Relations to each other, and their Duty to the Union.

We can scarcely take up a Southern paper in which there is not an appeal made to Southern people to come out boldly and pledge themselves not to purchase anything manufactured or imported by Northern people. The following, from the Richmond Southern, is a pretty fair specimen of the manner in which these appeals are made, and from what we see and hear, we have no doubt but they are having an effect upon the Southern people. It certainly does seem to us that if any people were ever justified in adopting the non-intercourse remedy for an evil, the people of the slaveholding States are justified in taking the course threatened.—

"THE TARIFF REMEDY."—We would respectfully suggest to our Southern friends, who it would seem to be so many of these States in which the fugitive slave law is successfully resisted, and resolve not to make purchases of any kind from those States. There seems a strong disposition in portions of Massachusetts to resist the law. Let the South observe the result, and if this disposition is carried out so far as to prevent Southern men, by violence or fraud, from receiving their property, let the South resolve to buy a dollar's worth of the productions of Massachusetts. It appears that in the great manufacturing town of Lowell, Mass., a large number of the operatives have resolved to refuse to work for the slaveholders. Let the South, then, mark Lowell. Let associations be formed in the Southern States, and resolutions passed not to purchase any article of any Northern State or city in which the law respecting fugitive slaves is successfully resisted.

The merchants of this city treat these threats of the South with perfect indifference, if not contempt. They seem to look upon them as silly outbursts of passion; the mere froth and foam of bad feeling, which will soon pass away as a summer cloud, leaving the atmosphere of trade clearer and brighter.—

Instead of looking at the danger in the face and attempting to avert it, they laugh at it. They see the Whig party divided upon this Abolition question, and a large majority of the country politicians, as well as many in the city, pursuing a deadly hostile course towards the South, yet they care not. They do not even encourage, by their countenance, the efforts of the few who are strenuously resisting this tide of ruin to Southern institutions. The New York Tribune, a rabid abolition paper, is taken and supported by a large number of wholesale merchants, who trade almost exclusively with the South; and the same may be said of the Courier and Enquirer. Messrs. Bowen and McNamee, who have become wealthy by trading with Southern merchants, employ the great number of clerks and bookkeepers in the largest jobbing business done in the city, who have built one of the most magnificent stores, two splendid country seats—all from the profits of slave labor—are both thorough-going Abolitionists, support Abolition ministers, and have established an Abolition newspaper. We say nothing against them—they are worthy and respectable men in the community—but such are their principles, and they do not pretend to deny or even conceal them. We only speak of the fact of their being Abolitionists and supporting that cause. The South swallow all this, and continue to feed and strengthen the arm which smites them.

Persons, Chittenden and Bliss have grown rich in the same way, support the same cause, and feed by their slave labor profits the same ministers, churches, and newspapers. Messrs. Henry, Smith and Townsend take the Tribune and Courier and Enquirer, and advertise in them—paying them in slave labor profits. They never gave a cent to a paper which defends the South, since they were in business. The "Sims, Draper and Kimball" are a pair of about the prettiest "scared birds" that ever went in shoes. We can stand almost anything in this city, and can swallow about as much knavery as any place, always excepting Syracuse; but the Draper and Glentworth frauds we cannot swallow. Such barefaced rascality—such open, unblushing perjury—as was committed by the "Sims, Draper and Kimball" is of it instigated by, Wm. H. Seward, were too much for New York City. New York State, we are ashamed to say, swallows it.

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Instead of looking at the danger in the face and attempting to avert it, they laugh at it. They see the Whig party divided upon this Abolition question, and a large majority of the country politicians, as well as many in the city, pursuing a deadly hostile course towards the South, yet they care not. They do not even encourage, by their countenance, the efforts of the few who are strenuously resisting this tide of ruin to Southern institutions. The New York Tribune, a rabid abolition paper, is taken and supported by a large number of wholesale merchants, who trade almost exclusively with the South; and the same may be said of the Courier and Enquirer. Messrs. Bowen and McNamee, who have become wealthy by trading with Southern merchants, employ the great number of clerks and bookkeepers in the largest jobbing business done in the city, who have built one of the most magnificent stores, two splendid country seats—all from the profits of slave labor—are both thorough-going Abolitionists, support Abolition ministers, and have established an Abolition newspaper. We say nothing against them—they are worthy and respectable men in the community—but such are their principles, and they do not pretend to deny or even conceal them. We only speak of the fact of their being Abolitionists and supporting that cause. The South swallow all this, and continue to feed and strengthen the arm which smites them.

Persons, Chittenden and Bliss have grown rich in the same way, support the same cause, and feed by their slave labor profits the same ministers, churches, and newspapers. Messrs. Henry, Smith and Townsend take the Tribune and Courier and Enquirer, and advertise in them—paying them in slave labor profits. They never gave a cent to a paper which defends the South, since they were in business. The "Sims, Draper and Kimball" are a pair of about the prettiest "scared birds" that ever went in shoes. We can stand almost anything in this city, and can swallow about as much knavery as any place, always excepting Syracuse; but the Draper and Glentworth frauds we cannot swallow. Such barefaced rascality—such open, unblushing perjury—as was committed by the "Sims, Draper and Kimball" is of it instigated by, Wm. H. Seward, were too much for New York City. New York State, we are ashamed to say, swallows it.

But to Sim's mercantile relations: He is, as is well known, a dry goods auctioneer, and sells a large quantity of goods that go directly to the Southern States. There has been but little change in the corn market. At present, average American brings 23 to 24s. per bbl.; our, of all sorts, 19 to 22s. American white wheat 6s. 5d. to 6s. 5d. per bushel. Indian corn is in moderate request at 20 to 22s. per cwt. of 48 lbs.

Provisions.—A renewed demand has sprung up for Lard, and sales of the week amount to 4,000 tons, at 34s. 9d. for middling, to 35s. per cwt. for good.

A fair business has been done in Bacon at rather better prices. The sales comprise a parcel of lard at 24 to 25s. Some fine Western Bacon, 6d. per lb. at previous quotations.

All descriptions of Coffee were firm at previous quotations.

Rice.—Sales of Carolina at 22 to 23s.; American 19 to 20s. Tobacco was in active demand, and prices gradually trending in favor of buyers.

What friend of the Union can be blind to the consequences of the excitement which has prevailed throughout the land? Who does not see the signs which are deepening, of the alienation and even the disgust which begins to pervade the South? We are familiar with the schism which prevails in most of the churches, and the rites of religion itself are insufficient to keep down the rage of fanaticism. The Episcopal church is endeavoring to meddle with the subject of slavery, and therefore the union of this church is coextensive as the Union itself. In South Carolina associations are forming which refuse to use Northern coats to transport their crop, or to wear Northern clothing. Hundreds of parents have determined not to send their sons to Northern colleges. The Northern waterways places are becoming decidedly unpopular. A general feeling of hostility begins to show itself in the more Southern States; and unless the spirit of fanaticism can be arrested in the North, the ties which bind the Union together are gradually giving way. How can it survive these continued shocks? It is bound together by sympathy as well as interest; and if the ties of sympathy are destroyed, how can it survive? These facts incite a lesson upon our Northern brethren which ought never to be forgotten. The Boston Atlas may ridicule these movements. It may laugh at the phantom of disunion. It may contend that it will never come to this extremity, because it is the interest of the South to obtain the manufactures of the North; but the man who preaches up that there was no danger of the American revolution, because we could never exist without the trade and manufactures of England, was just as wise as the obstinate prophets of the present day.—Union.

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